

(v) Procedures for using all available information to determine:

(A) When required by this chapter, the name, address, social security number, and other information, and verification of the same, of a person;

(B) The occurrence of any transactions or patterns of transactions required to be reported pursuant to § 1021.320;

(C) Whether any record as described in subpart D of part 1010 of this chapter or subpart D of this part 1021 must be made and retained; and

(vi) For casinos that have automated data processing systems, the use of automated programs to aid in assuring compliance.

Subpart C—Reports Required To Be Made By Casinos and Card Clubs

§ 1021.300 General.

Casinos and card clubs are subject to the reporting requirements set forth and cross referenced in this subpart. Casinos and card clubs should also refer to subpart C of part 1010 of this chapter for reporting requirements contained in that subpart which apply to casinos and card clubs.

§ 1021.310 Reports of transactions in currency.

The reports of transactions in currency requirements for casinos are located in subpart C of part 1010 of this chapter and this subpart.

§ 1021.311 Filing obligations.

Each casino shall file a report of each transaction in currency, involving either cash in or cash out, of more than \$10,000.

(a) Transactions in currency involving cash in include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Purchases of chips, tokens, and other gaming instruments;
- (2) Front money deposits;
- (3) Safekeeping deposits;
- (4) Payments on any form of credit, including markers and counter checks;
- (5) Bets of currency, including money plays;
- (6) Currency received by a casino for transmittal of funds through wire transfer for a customer;

(7) Purchases of a casino's check;

(8) Exchanges of currency for currency, including foreign currency; and

(9) Bills inserted into electronic gaming devices.

(b) Transactions in currency involving cash out include, but are not limited to:

(1) Redemptions of chips, tokens, tickets, and other gaming instruments;

(2) Front money withdrawals;

(3) Safekeeping withdrawals;

(4) Advances on any form of credit, including markers and counter checks;

(5) Payments on bets;

(6) Payments by a casino to a customer based on receipt of funds through wire transfers;

(7) Cashing of checks or other negotiable instruments;

(8) Exchanges of currency for currency, including foreign currency;

(9) Travel and complimentary expenses and gaming incentives; and

(10) Payment for tournament, contests, and other promotions.

(c) Other provisions of this chapter notwithstanding, casinos are exempted from the reporting obligations found in this section and § 1021.313 for the following transactions in currency or currency transactions:

(1) Transactions between a casino and a dealer in foreign exchange, or between a casino and a check casher, as those terms are defined in § 1010.100(ff) of this chapter, so long as such transactions are conducted pursuant to a contractual or other arrangement with a casino covering the financial services in paragraphs (a)(8), (b)(7), and (b)(8) of this section;

(2) Cash out transactions to the extent the currency is won in a money play and is the same currency the customer wagered in the money play, or cash in transactions to the extent the currency is the same currency the customer previously wagered in a money play on the same table game without leaving the table;

(3) Bills inserted into electronic gaming devices in multiple transactions (unless a casino has knowledge pursuant to § 1021.313 in which case this exemption would not apply); and

§ 1021.312

(4) Jackpots from slot machines or video lottery terminals.

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§ 1021.312 Identification required.

Refer to § 1010.312 of this chapter for identification requirements for reports of transaction in currency filed by casinos and card clubs.

§ 1021.313 Aggregation.

In the case of a casino, multiple currency transactions shall be treated as a single transaction if the casino has knowledge that they are by or on behalf of any person and result in either cash in or cash out totaling more than \$10,000 during any gaming day. For purposes of this section, a casino shall be deemed to have the knowledge described in the preceding sentence, if: Any sole proprietor, partner, officer, director, or employee of the casino, acting within the scope of his or her employment, has knowledge that such multiple currency transactions have occurred, including knowledge from examining the books, records, logs, information retained on magnetic disk, tape or other machine-readable media, or in any manual system, and similar documents and information, which the casino maintains pursuant to any law or regulation or within the ordinary course of its business, and which contain information that such multiple currency transactions have occurred.

§ 1021.314 Structured transactions.

Refer to § 1010.314 of this chapter for rules regarding structured transactions for casinos.

§ 1021.315 Exemptions.

Refer to § 1010.315 of this chapter for exemptions from the obligation to file reports of transactions in currency for casinos.

§ 1021.320 Reports by casinos of suspicious transactions.

(a) *General.* (1) Every casino shall file with FinCEN, to the extent and in the manner required by this section, a report of any suspicious transaction relevant to a possible violation of law or regulation. A casino may also file with

31 CFR Ch. X (7–1–12 Edition)

FinCEN, by using the form specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, or otherwise, a report of any suspicious transaction that it believes is relevant to the possible violation of any law or regulation but whose reporting is not required by this section.

(2) A transaction requires reporting under the terms of this section if it is conducted or attempted by, at, or through a casino, and involves or aggregates at least \$5,000 in funds or other assets, and the casino knows, suspects, or has reason to suspect that the transaction (or a pattern of transactions of which the transaction is a part):

(i) Involves funds derived from illegal activity or is intended or conducted in order to hide or disguise funds or assets derived from illegal activity (including, without limitation, the ownership, nature, source, location, or control of such funds or assets) as part of a plan to violate or evade any Federal law or regulation or to avoid any transaction reporting requirement under Federal law or regulation;

(ii) Is designed, whether through structuring or other means, to evade any requirements of this chapter or of any other regulations promulgated under the Bank Secrecy Act;

(iii) Has no business or apparent lawful purpose or is not the sort in which the particular customer would normally be expected to engage, and the casino knows of no reasonable explanation for the transaction after examining the available facts, including the background and possible purpose of the transaction; or

(iv) Involves use of the casino to facilitate criminal activity.

(b) *Filing procedures*—(1) *What to file.* A suspicious transaction shall be reported by completing a Suspicious Activity Report by Casinos (“SARC”), and collecting and maintaining supporting documentation as required by paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) *Where to file.* The SARC shall be filed with FinCEN in a central location, to be determined by FinCEN, as indicated in the instructions to the SARC.

(3) *When to file.* A SARC shall be filed no later than 30 calendar days after the